

Striped Lists 1,858 pieces, **Camlets** 2,055 pieces—Caps, Blankets, &c., altogether of the estimated value of drs. **1,622,627** ; Iron, Steel, and other metals, drs. **121,547** ; Iron Guns, Muskets, Fowling-pieces, and other munitions of war, drs. 61,300 ; Flint Stones, piculs 18,724 ; and Gunpowder, piculs 2,777 ; together with various other articles.

The Exports to Great Britain during the same period amounted in value to drs. **1,405,400**, exhibiting a decrease compared with the preceding year of drs. 324,740. In the articles of Gambier, Tea, and Tin, there is noticeable a considerable increase. The principal articles exported during this period were, Gambier 125,033 piculs ; Sago Pearl and Flour 22,471 piculs ; Pepper 13,753 piculs ; Tea 17,017 piculs ; Tin 10,215 piculs ; Camphor 1,911 piculs ; and Antimony Ore 8,286 piculs.

The net Imports and Exports between the two places aggregated drs. **4,252,977**, being nearly one-sixth of the entire trade of the port. During the same period 114 British registered vessels, amounting to **37,010** tons, arrived from and departed for Great Britain, being a considerable increase over the previous year.

The magnitude and importance of the commercial intercourse with the mother-country is sufficiently obvious from the preceding statements, and as there can be no doubt that it is in a great measure owing to the entire freedom from restrictions of any kind on commerce which prevails at Singapore, it is to be hoped that no such measures may ever be imposed to check or arrest the progressive advancement of this settlement.

*Continental Europe.*—The trade with Continental Europe has, as was anticipated last year, increased ; for while the Imports then amounted to drs. 243,971, they have risen in the official year 1842-43 to **drs.** 353,002. During this latter period the principal imports were Arms, valued at **drs.** 15,872 ; Beer, Wines, and Spirits, drs. 35,737 ; Cotton and **Woollen** Manufactures drs. 45,766 ; Glassware drs. 24,882 ; Metals **drs.** 40,759, and Specie equivalent to drs. 40,330. There appears substantial ground to believe that the English merchant and manufacturer 'will have' to encounter powerful and successful competition from Belgium, as it appears that the **Woollens** from that country are generally of equal if not superior texture to those usually sent out from England, and more reasonable in price, owing no doubt to the greater cheapness of the cost of production. The Belgian manufacturer will find in China an ample field for the disposal of his goods as soon as the trade of that vast empire shall be fully thrown open to the enterprise and capital of the commercialists of Europe.

The Exports from Singapore to Continental Europe also exhibit an increase over the preceding year of **drs.** 139,180. The articles exported consisted of--Cassia 2,252 piculs ; Sugar 3,637 piculs ; Pepper 11,809 piculs ; Tea 2,680 piculs; Tin 3,855 piculs ; and other minor articles. During this period 28 vessels of the **burthen** of 9,073 tons arrived from and departed for Foreign Europe, principally under the French, Belgian, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Danish flags.

*United States of America.*—The trade with the United States has improved during the official year 1842-43, but it is still very inconsiderable, the whole Imports **being** limited to **drs.** 75,782, and the Exports **drs.** 89,242. The two principal articles of Import were Cotton goods, amounting to 13,070 pieces, valued at **drs.** 34,358, and Lead 2,688 piculs, **drs.** 15,972. The Exports consisted of Sago, Spices, Tea, Tin, &c.

*Mauritius, Australia, and Cape of Good Hope.*—The value of the Imports from these places is, as might be expected, very insignificant, amounting to only **drs.** 25,960, the most important article being provisions. The Exports are more considerable, netting **drs.** 278,608, showing an increase over the preceding year of **drs.** 83,518. The chief articles were, Coffee 2,082 piculs ; Rice 3,964 piculs ; Sugar 31,174 piculs ; Tea 119 boxes and 2,883 piculs.

It appears that **during** this year several vessels have gone **from** Singapore to the Isle of France with Chinese **Coolies**. These men exhibited no reluctance, but the reverse, to proceed to that colony. They usually enter into a written engagement, by the terms of which they bind themselves to serve for two years, receiving 5 current dollars a month of wages, with a daily allowance of 2 **lbs.** of rice ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of salt beef, pork, or fish ; and 2 jackets and drawers and a blanket yearly. They are likewise provided with medicines and medical attendance at the expense of their employers.

*Calcutta.* The commerce with Calcutta is of great importance and extent, and of the most valuable description. The Imports for the year ending April 1843 amounted to **drs.** **2,927,305**, showing a decrease as compared with 1841-42 of **drs.** 519,240. This is mainly attributable to the diminished import of the article Opium. Of this drug 7,890 chests were imported during 1841-42, whereas in the succeeding year the number reported at the Registry **Office** was only 4,558 chests. This decrease has no doubt arisen from a greater quantity than formerly having been sent direct from India to China since the **Peace**—no doubt under the expectation of finding in Hong-kong a nearer and more convenient **depôt** than Singapore. The most important articles of Import

were, Cotton **4,337** bales ; Rice **8,871** bags ; Wheat 7,208 bags ; Gun- nies 475,050 ; Opium 4,558 chests. The Exports amounted to drs. **1,565,329**, exhibiting an increase of drs. 285,118 over 1841-42. The most prominent articles of Export were, Gold Dust 13,812 **bunkals,\*** valued at drs. 420,100 ; Bullion and Specie equal to drs. **770,884** ; **Segars** nos. **8,813,500**, in value drs. 68,488 ; Pepper 16,067 **piculs** ; Tea 3 packages, 140 boxes, and **2,088** piculs; and Tin 2,881 **piculs**.

The fact of so large a portion of the returns being made in the precious metals, shows that the trade is highly advantageous to Calcutta, and that even were Continental India required to defray a share of the **ex-** pense of the government at Singapore, the Indian revenue **would** be more than remunerated by the great vent which is afforded by this port to the products of Continental India, especially of the **article** Opium.

*Madras and Coast of Coromandel.*—The **traffic** with the Coast is on the decline, and has been so for several years past; there appears little likelihood of its experiencing any material improvement, since the former extensive and lucrative trade in Madras Piece-goods, which were the principal Imports from the Coast, has been nearly destroyed by the British article, which has been making such rapid progress both in the Straits and India as to be gradually driving the Indian manufacture from the field. The Imports for the year 1842-43 amounted to **drs.** 215,154, exhibiting a decline as compared with the previous year of drs. 133,757. The two principal items were Cotton 4,942 bales, and Cotton' Piece-goods 16,841 **corges**. The Exports do not show an en- couraging aspect. In 1841-42 they were drs. 195,852, while last year they only attained to drs. 152,069. The most important Export was Specie to the extent of drs. 76,212.

Bombay.—A very serious decline is apparent in the Imports from Bombay, as will be seen from the comparison of the two last official years ;—in

1841-42 they amounted to drs. 817,115.

1842-43 . . . . . „ 410,876.

This decrease is chiefly **from** the diminished importation of two articles, viz. Cotton and Malwa Opium ; the former having declined from 11,298 to 9,363 bales, and the latter from **1,393** to 393 chests.

The Exports for the year 1842-43 were drs. 520,867, showing a de- crease from the previous year of drs. 183,081. This decline appears to have arisen chiefly on the articles of Sugar and Spices. Of the former

---

\* **Bunkal**, a weight of 2 dollars, or 832 troy grains.

only one-half of the quantity exported in 1841-42 was sent last year-this is to be attributed to Sugar being now sent direct from Siam to Bombay, instead of being landed at Singapore as formerly, The principal Exports during the past official year were, Alum 2,925 piculs; Benjamin 1,021 piculs; Camphor 454 piculs ; Gambier 3,218 piculs ; Gold Dust 826 bunkals, valued at drs. 25,251 ; Raw Silk 270 piculs ; Sugar 41,783 piculs ; Segars 2,131 boxes ; Tea **717** piculs ; Tin 2,200 piculs; and Specie equivalent to drs. **55,834**.

*Arabia.*-The whole Imports and Esports in 1842-43 aggregated drs. 145,143, showing an increase over the previous year of drs. 38,148. The commerce is **solely** carried on by vessels which annually proceed to Arabia with Mahomedan pilgrims, who congregate here from Java and the surrounding **Malayan States**.

*Manila.*-It is gratifying to observe an improvement in the commerce with **Manila** compared with the previous year. During the past official year the gross Imports were valued at drs. **323,932**, being an increase of drs. 111,090. The most important articles of Import consisted of Hemp and Rope 2,014 piculs ; Segars **20,770,100** ; Sugar 6,546 piculs ; Tea 585 piculs ; and **Sapan Wood** 19,306 piculs : it would **also** appear 5,300 pieces of British **Piece-goods** were imported, probably on account of their being unsuitable for the Manila market. The Exports have decreased drs. 9,932, as in the year 1841-42 they amounted to **drs.** 137,247, and in the past official year they were drs. 127,315. The chief articles were, Opium 49 chests ; Iron 3,762 piculs ; and British Cotton goods 88 dozen, 60 **corges**, and 4,189 pieces.

*Ceylon.*-**The** trade between Singapore and Ceylon is nearly extinct, the only item of Import **being** 170 piculs of Ebony, valued at drs. 85. The Exports amounted to drs. **6,498**, consisting of numerous small articles.

*Rangoon and Maulmain.*-The increase in the Imports last year amounted to drs. 19,401, which, considering the whole extent of trade, is satisfactory. In 1841-42 the Imports amounted to drs. 27,414, and in **1842-43** drs. **46,841**. They consisted of Gram 1,915 bags ; Paddy 2,800 piculs ; Wheat 3,000 bags ; Rice 3,950 piculs ; Timber valued at drs. 22,864. The Esports have declined from drs. **20,445** to drs. 15,034. They principally consisted of Opium **10½** chests; Muskets 640, and Specie = drs. **2,227**.

*China.*-The trade between this port and China, it is gratifying to find, continues improving. The Imports amounted to drs. **1,990,810**, being an **excess** of drs. 43,506 over the previous year, tending to show that the falling off in that year arose from temporary causes, and not from

any permanent decline in the trade. There is a considerable increase in the articles of Tea, Cassia, Camphor, Crockery, Tobacco, Bullion, and Copper Cash: on the other hand, there has been a falling off in Raw Silk from 1,095 piculs to 253. The principal Imports were, Cotton and Silk goods, 3,467 pieces and 16 cases; Nankins 74,950 pieces; Cassia 11,691 piculs; Camphor 2,185 piculs; Crockery valued at drs. 168,259; Raw Silk 253 piculs; Sugar 5,889 piculs; Tea 74,205 boxes and 6,335 piculs, valued at drs. 675,964; Tobacco 2,740 baskets; Specie and Bullion equivalent to drs. 481,195. It may be noticed that a large portion of the Tea imported was of a very inferior quality, and caused most serious, and in many cases ruinous losses to the shippers, principally Chinese merchants. This particular branch of the junk trade may be expected to decline rather than augment. The Exports to China amounted to drs. **3,627,802**, being double those to any other country or State, not even excepting Great Britain. They exceed those of the previous year by drs. 569,600. The principal Exports were, Betel-nut 20,291 piculs; *Bêche de mer* 5,070 piculs; Birds' Nests, white and black 343 piculs; Cotton 27,192 bales and 50 piculs; Cotton Twist **1,79** piculs; Cotton Piece-goods 88,288 pieces, 505 yards, 36 corges, **10** dozens; Iron **10,914** piculs; Opium 3,436 chests; Rattaus **34,52** piculs; Seaweed 5,377 piculs; Pepper 18,602 piculs; Tin 2,936 piculs; **Woollens** to the value of drs. 121,515; Specie equivalent to drs. 22,542. During the official year 1842-43, **181** junks, equal to **22,54** tons, arrived from different ports on the coast of China with cargoes and emigrants; showing an increase over the previous year of 31 junks and **4,142** tons.

*Java.*—The Imports of the official year 1842-43 exceed those of the preceding year by drs. 209,450, the gross amount being drs. **1,108,27**; The Imports in the most important items were, Birds' Nests 479 piculs Benjamin **1,181** piculs; Coffee **5,804** piculs; Cotton goods, *Mala* 2,423 corges and 800 dozens; Rice **194,817** piculs; Copper 673 piculs; Mace **72½** piculs; Nutmegs **135½** piculs; Cloves **150** piculs; *Spiri* valued at drs. 49,411; Sugar 17,548 piculs; Tin 4,198 piculs; Tobacco **712** corges and 12 piculs; **Woollens** valued at drs. 46,032; and Specie equivalent to drs. 196,527. The Exports aggregated **drs. 451,05** showing an increase of drs. 28,579 over the preceding year. The principal articles were, Country Cotton goods **9,173** corges, and *China* Cotton goods 152 corges; Crockery *China* valued at drs. **52,44**; Opium 66 chests; Raw Silk 55 piculs; Tea **10,258** boxes and **4** piculs; *China* Paper valued at drs. 22,520; and Specie equal to drs. **15,969**. The small quantity of Grain produced at **Singapo**

hardly equal to the consumption of the population for one week, renders it exceedingly desirable to have the means at hand of obtaining a large and constant supply—this Java furnishes, and this alone renders the trade with that island of considerable importance and interest. If the returns for **1842-43** are at all correct, 194,817 piculs were imported during that year, equal to **25,975,600 lbs.**, which, estimating each adult to consume **730 lbs.** per annum, would furnish a supply for **35,583** adults. The whole population of Singapore is supposed to be about 50,000.

**Rhio.**—The Imports were drs. 141,767, showing a trifling decrease of drs. 155 contrasted with the previous year. The chief Imports were, **Gambier** 36,558 piculs ; Pepper 2,910 piculs ; and Rice 4,060 piculs. Rhio is the only place from whence Gambier is imported into Singapore, so there would be little difficulty in ascertaining the quantity produced in the island during the past seven years. The quantity now grown and manufactured is certainly not less than 70,000 piculs. In 1841-42 93,342 piculs were exported, and **18,644** piculs were imported, leaving 74,695 piculs to be accounted for. In the past official year 148,746 piculs were exported, and 38,595 were imported—showing a difference of 110,451 piculs. It is, however, very probable that a quantity was in hand or in progress of shipment when the official returns were made up. The Exports have declined considerably, having fallen from drs. **200,103** in **1841-42**, to drs. 144,504 in the succeeding year. The decrease appears to be in Opium, Sugar, and Salt.—Rhio may be considered as a free port, as there are neither Import nor Export duties strictly so called.

**Siam.**—A considerable decrease in the Imports from Siam, amounting to drs. **151,888**, has been experienced. They amounted during the period under review to drs. 260,115. This diminution is attributed to a falling off in the importations of Oil, Rice, and Sugar.

	<b>1841-42.</b>	<b>1842-43.</b>
Oil	<b>2,466</b> pls. = <b>Rupees 14,700</b>	<b>1,270</b> pls. = <b>7,225 dollars</b>
Rice	<b>17,290</b> „ <b>24,272</b>	<b>5,550</b> „ <b>11,850</b> „
Sugar	<b>54,848</b> „ <b>294,265</b>	<b>25,443</b> „ <b>12,5335 Rs.</b>

It is probable that the falling off in the Import of Sugar **arose** from its being sent direct to Bombay, as before mentioned. Besides the three articles above noticed, the other Imports were, Hardware, valued at drs. 13,413 ; Salt 51,520 piculs ; Sticlac 2,297 piculs; Tea 1,229 boxes, 132 piculs, &c. The Exports amounted to drs. 357,492, being a decline to the extent of **drs. 51,614** from the previous year. The Exports consisted, among other things, of Cotton Twist 581 piculs;

British Cotton goods 500 corges, 61,466 pieces, and **200** dozens ; Cotton goods, Country, 630 corges ; China ditto 4,044 pieces ; Iron and Steel 2,642 piculs and 259 kegs ; Raw Silk  $41\frac{1}{2}$  piculs ; Specie and Bullion equal to drs. 89,835.

*Cochin China.*—There appears to be an improvement in the Imports from this country, there being an excess over the previous year to the extent of drs. 46,301. The total amount of Imports during the official year 1842-43 was drs. 254,785. They consisted chiefly of Raw Silk 149 piculs ; Rice 12,010 piculs ; Sugar 27,540 piculs ; and Salt 15,120 piculs. The Exports, on the other hand, exhibit a decrease of drs. **20,476**. The gross Exports during this period were drs. 227,848, consisting chiefly of Cotton 1,084 bales and 985 piculs ; British Cotton goods 3,588 pieces ; Opium 263 chests ; and **Woollens** to the value of drs. 25,378. During the same time, **82** boats, equal to 4,195 tons, arrived here from Cochin China.

It was noticed in last year's report how extremely liable the Cochin Chinese boats were to be plundered, and their crews murdered or made slaves of by Malay and Chinese pirates, in consequence of their being entirely defenceless. During the past year many instances have occurred which too well justify the statement. It is hoped that the measures which Government are contemplating will have the effect during the approaching season of materially diminishing, if not altogether checking the evil, at least in the vicinity of our shores.

*East Coast of Peninsula.*—The returns show a decrease in the Imports of drs. 41,637. The total Imports were drs. 411,330 ; amongst which were comprised Gold-dust 7,356 **bunkals**, valued at drs. 223,193 ; Pepper 1,555 piculs ; Tin, 6,666 piculs ; Specie equal to drs. 42,021. The Exports amounted to drs. 454,962, showing an excess over **1841**-42 of drs. **61,478**. They comprised Cotton Twist 1,512 piculs ; British Cotton goods 17,430 pieces and 644 corges ; Opium **297** chests ; Specie equal to drs. **83,496, &c.** During the year 1842-43, 336 boats, equal to 4,393 tons, arrived at Singapore from the different ports on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula.

*West Coast of Peninsula.*—This commerce is by no means improving, the gross Imports and Exports for 1842-43 being only drs. 3,204.

*Celebes and other Eastern Islands.*—In the year 1841-42 the Imports reported were equal to drs. 327,552, and in 1842-43 they only amounted to drs. **113,709**, showing a decline of drs. 243,843. Were the cause of this seemingly great falling off not of easy and satisfactory explanation, it would be calculated to excite fears as to the stability of this valuable branch of the commerce of the port, It is well known

that the Bugese and other eastern traders come here with the southerly winds, trenching as close as possible upon the last of the monsoon. Whether the monsoon set in earlier last season, or the Bugese boats were later than usual in departing for Singapore, is not ascertained—27 boats only, however, succeeded in reaching Singapore ; the rest were compelled in consequence of adverse winds to put into Java, where the **Nacodahs** sold their cargoes and purchased returns. It is said that the Dutch authorities considered it politic to exhibit unwonted liberality on the occasion, by a remission of the usual duties, no doubt as an inducement to the Bugese to resort to Java in future instead of Singapore. It is extremely probable, however, that this encouragement, even if continued, **will** fail in producing the wished-for effect, as, **from** the absence of all restrictions, Singapore is deservedly held in high estimation by the Bugese and other traders from the Eastern Islands ; and so long as the existing wise policy *is adhered to*, we may calculate on retaining the chief portion of the Bugese trade.

We are glad to know that this season there is no falling off in the number of the Bugese traders who generally resort to this port. The number of boats which have already arrived exceed **400**, so that the Chinese and other native merchants who chiefly transact the business **with** the Bugese are in full activity. The present great scarcity of money, however, we are informed, is rather impeding the brisk exchange of commodities, owing to the difficulty thereby created to the native merchants of obtaining from the European commission houses the piece-goods **which** they barter with the Bugese for their imports. We also learn that the Bugese this year are to a much greater extent than formerly dealing directly with the European merchants, having through some cause or other lost their confidence in the native dealers. (*Singapore Free Press*, Oct. 26.)

The Exports amounted to drs. 123,919, showing a decrease **from 1841-42** to the extent of drs. **225,405**.

Borneo.—Although in the comparative abstract statement there is an apparent increase of imports to the extent of drs. 9,275, there has been an actual decrease in the legitimate trade of drs. **35,725—76** chests of Opium which went to swell the amount of Imports having been returned. The Imports consisted of Antimony Ore 7,478 piculs ; **Gold-dust** 4,337 bunkals, valued at drs. **126,652** ; **Rattans**, 9,050 piculs ; Specie = dollars 7,395, &c. The Antimony Ore comes principally from Sarawak, where it is said **Mr. Brooke** has a monopoly of the trade. The Exports for the year 1842-43 amounted to drs. 296,637, **showing** a decrease of drs. 22,311. The most important were British Cotton goods 3,908 **corges** and 15 doz. ; Opium **227** chests ; Tea 1,928 boxes and 52 piculs ; and Specie equal to drs. **34,202**.

During the year 1842-43, 88 boats, equal to **2,701** tons, arrived at this port from Borneo.

*Bally, Lombock, and Sarawak.*-The Imports were drs. 183,395, being a slight increase of drs. 892 over the previous year. They consisted of Coffee **1,010** piculs ; Rice 96,211 piculs ; and Tobacco 2,449 piculs. The gross value of the Exports amounted to drs. 189,333, being a decrease of drs. **23,745** from the preceding year. They were British Cotton goods 6,193 pieces and 177 corges; Opium 217 chests; and Copper tokens valued at drs. 27,079. The trade during the past official year was carried on chiefly by square-rigged vessels. 28 Native boats only arrived, whereas in 1841-42 there were 123 : the same cause which prevented the Bugese reaching operated in the present case.

*Sumatra.*-The Imports in the year 1842-43 amounted to **drs.** 284,001—being an increase of drs. 35,435. They were, Bees'-wax 611 piculs; Benjamin 852 piculs; Betel-nut 9,324 piculs ; Coffee 2,581 piculs ; Cotton 3,660 piculs ; Gold-dust 647 bunkals, valued at drs. 19,705 ; Rice 8,153 piculs ; Pepper 4,957 piculs ; Raw Sago 201,910 bundles ; and Specie equal to drs. 57,810, &c. The Exports exhibit a decrease of drs. 69,234, having amounted in 1842-43 to 188,922. The chief were British Cotton goods 5,285 pieces and 336 corges; Country ditto **2,116** corges ; **China** Crockery valued at drs. 9,609 ; Raw Silk 43 piculs ; Copper tokens valued at drs. 24,655 ; and Specie equal to drs. 30,866.

*Neighbouring Islands and other Places.*-The value of the Imports in 1842-43 amounted to **drs.** 169,771, showing an increase of **drs.** 41,254. They principally consisted of **Bêche-de-mer** 1,214 piculs ; Gold-dust 665 bunkals, valued at drs. 19,450 ; Tin 1,438 piculs ; Oil 2,269 piculs ; Rice 11,530 piculs ; and Specie equal to drs. 29,817. The Exports exhibit a still greater increase,—the gross amount was drs. **161,449**, exceeding 1841-42 by drs. 66,308. The chief articles were British Cotton goods 3,087 pieces and 90 corges ; Opium 27 chests ; Sugar 1,292 piculs; and Specie equal to drs. 73,210.

*Prince of Wales's Island and Malacca.*—The intermediate trade with Pinang has materially declined, and the Exports to Malacca have also fallen off.

	<b>1841-42.</b>	<b>1842-43.</b>
Imports from P. W. Island . . . . .	609,700	497,703
Ditto from Malacca . . . . .	204,486	219,934
	Total Drs. 814,186 717,637	
Exports to P. W. Island . . . . .	641,170	473,125
Ditto to Malacca . . . . .	235,010	210,906
	876,189 684,031	

## OUR NOTE BOOK.

CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND. -The climate of New Zealand is very agreeable throughout the year ; never so hot nor so cold as to make it at all disagreeable to even a delicate European constitution. The pure, clear blue sky and light, dry atmosphere communicate a degree of vivacity and buoyancy to the European on his first landing (with the very great delight of getting ashore after a four months' voyage), that he could never **experience** in England. The quantity of rain that falls in New Zealand, from the most recent data, appears to be as follows:-That out of 257 days, excluding **the** three driest summer months, rain fell on eighty-seven days : which, calculating after the same ratio, would give 124 days for the whole year. In England, the number of rainy days is considerably greater, especially in the south-western districts; the number of rainy days in Cornwall **being** about 180: in Bristol, however, the number is not more than 140. The fall of rain is still considerably greater in any of the large towns on the coast of Scotland and Ireland. The temperature is highest in Devonshire and Cornwall, the annual mean being 52.50 deg. ; in the winter 44.50 deg. ; in the spring, 49.60 deg. ; in the summer, 60.50. ; and in the autumn, 63.50 deg. ; while in the northern counties the mean temperature for the year is only 47 deg. ; winter 37.50 deg. ; spring, 44.50 deg. ; summer, 59.50 deg. ; autumn, 48.65 deg. The thermometer in New Zealand seldom, if ever, rises higher than from **73** deg. to **78** deg.; neither does it often **go** below **60 deg. and 64 deg.**-*Dr. Thompson's Medical Gazette.*

We cannot give our distant friends a better idea of the mildness of an Auckland winter, than by enumerating the various flowers to be seen in full bloom in the gardens of the neighbourhood of the town. Though useful for other purposes, the result of thermometrical observations conveys to most people a very imperfect notion of the climate and temperature of a country : vegetable productions and the state of vegetation at various seasons afford a more distinct criterion. The following list must not by any means be understood to comprise the names of all the flowers to be seen about Auckland, now in the very depth of winter ;-it was written down after a visit to two or three gardens only: rose geraniums of various sorts, stocks, Fuchsia, **dolichos**, **oxalis**, hyacinth, honeysuckle, lavender, the tobacco plant, candy- tuft, **Cape-laburnum**, pansy, lily, mignonette, chrysanthemum, India pink, **hollyhock**, wall-flower, sweet-William. We may also mention that we have seen cauliflower, vegetable-marrow, and new potatoes fit for the table, and peas in pod-promising an abundant crop.--*The Southern Cross, New Zealand Paper, July 15.*

CHINA LACE. -We have been favoured with the sight of a very singular production, namely, cushion bobbin lace made in China. This article was obtained by a British soldier, who was a lace-maker, at the time the **armament advanced up the great river**, to obstruct the grand canal, and to attack Nankin. It was near this place that the soldier saw a woman at work, and con-